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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1903.

War and Commercialism.

The Philadelphia Press thinks that "The Record's" parallel between the threatened recognition by Great Britain of the Confederacy and the President's hosty course in the Panama affair is imaginary. "If The Record' is prepared to maintain that the Southern States had as good reason and good right to secede from the Union as Panama had to seede from the Union as Panama had to seede from the United States of Colombia," remarks The Press, "then it can find some ground for the comparison—not otherwise." The goodness or otherwise of the cause of the Panama secession, however, has nothing to do with the case. "The Record" accuses President Roosevelt of a rockless disregard War and Commercialism. the case. "The Record" accuses President Roosevelt of a reckless disregard of the law of nations; of having committed, and persisting in the commission of, acts of war against the Republic of Colombia and of alding and abetting her enemies.—Philadelphia Record.

Whether or not President Roosevelt actually fomented the revolution in Panama and gave aid and encouragement to the revolutionists we know not, but it is plain, from what the President himself said in the message which he had prepared for Congress before the revolution at Panama occurred, that he was in a frame of mind to do that thing.

"It seems avident," said the President, "that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route; and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked, we should then give notice that we can no tongor submit to trifling or insincere dealings on the part of those whom the accident of possession has placed in the temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass; that if they will come to agreement with us in straightforward fashious we shall in return act not only with justice but with generosity, and that if they fall to come to such an agreement with us, we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

The country has been more or less pre-

The country has been more or less prepared for this pronouncement by a leading Republican newspaper, which boldly said soon after the treaty was rejected by the Colombian Senate that if we could not make terms with Colombia, it was our duty to go in and selze the Isthmus and build the canal, whether or

President Roosevelt concurred in this view, and was prepared to wage a war of conquest. In deflance of the Monroo doctrine, he proposed by force of arms to seize Panama without the consent of the Republic of Colombia. But, fortunstely for the President, Panama saved him that trouble. Panama secoded and set up a government of her own, which was immediately recognized by the President, and as soon as possible thereafter negotiations were entered into with the seceded republic to construct the canal. The President recognized the new republic because, from his standpoint, it was best to do so. It was to him purely a commercial affair, and he dealt with

the whole subject as such.
Says the New York Nation:

Says the New York Nation:
"At one stroke, however, President Rosevelt and Secretary Hay have thrown American principles to the winds and have committed the country to a policy which is ignoble beyond words—and for what? To aid a struggling people? To take a stand for freedom or for republican institutions? To avert a danger? No; but just for a handful of silver; just for a commercial advantage which we ought all to spurn if not come by honorably."

No wonder some of the Northern news-

No wonder some of the Northern newspapers have taken the cue from some of the Southern newspapers and drawn a parallel between the attitude of the government at Washington towards secession in 1860 and again in 1903. The Northern people take great credit to themselves for "preserving the Union, and, to hear them talk, one would supthat they were moved solely by patriotism. But everybody knows that the war which the North waged against the Southern Confederacy was largely and mainly a war of conquest, a war for empire, a fight for territory, a struggle for commercialism. If it had been in the best commercial interests of the North for the South to secede, the North would have told the South to go in peace. The South was not trying to destroy the United States of America.

of free trade, and, if the Confederacy. had been established, the ports of the South would have been opened to the trade of foreign nations, and that, the North knew full well, would be a terrible blow to Northern industries, which had been built up under the protective tariff. system.

We pause just here to quote a significant statement made by Mr. John Mitch. ell in his recent book on "Organized Labor": "The history of the United "The history of the United States, from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 to the emancipation procla-matio in 1883," says Mr. Mitchell, "is the solution of the labor problem-the problem of slavery vs. free labor. From the foundation of the republic there had threatened an irrepressible conflict between the labor of freemen and of bondmen. Men saw that one of two things must come to pass; the freeman must break the shackles of the slaves or slaves would forge fetters for the free. The Northern workingmen cried aloud for the abolition of chattel slavery."

There it is again. There was a de-mand for the abolition of slavery because slavery was against the commercial interests of the North.

We have not the space to pursue the subject farther. However, our purpose served. We have said enough to show that secession was opposed by the Federal government in 1860 and favored in 1963, and in each case for the same reason-for revenue only.

The People and the Law. Our esteemed contemporary, the Charlottesville Progress, is disturbed because of some comments of ours upon a recent uprising in the town of Gamesville, Ga, Gainesville is a prohibition town and no 'liquor is allowed by law to be sold. But in spite of the law many "blind tigers" were opened, liquor was freely sold, and vice was rampant. By and by the better element became disgusted and Indignant, and finally marched out in a body and destroyed the illegal resorts, In referring to the incident, we said that it went far to show that there was a higher power than the law and the government; that laws were made for a purpose, and that so long as they served their purpose, lawabiding citizens would obey and uphold them; but that whenever it came to pass that the law did not serve its purpose, a long-suffering people would rise up their might and indignation and take matters into their own hands,

Our Charlottesville contemporary seems to think in saying this, The Times-Dispatch was winking at and encouraging mob rule. Not at all, for we distinctly said in this article that The Times-Dispatch did not justify mob violence and readers of this paper know full well our position on that subject. We have never lost an opportunity to speak a word in season for the majesty of the law und against all forms of lawlessness and riot. But we were discussing a situation rather than a principle. We were stating a fact, for it is a fact, as we said, that the people are supreme and that they will assert their authority, law or no law. The people are mightier than the law, for the creator is always greater than the creature.

In saying this, we simply affirm the "divine right of revolution." Laws are for the protection, as well as for the government of the people. They are made in through that proposition. the interests of society. They are made it is necessary for the people by common consent to obey the law. But the fact yet remains that the people are greater than the laws for the people make the laws. Sometimes the machinery of the law becomes inoperative either through corruption or indolence on the part of the officers of the law, and sometimes a situation arises which is entirely beyond the control of the law and its officers. Such a situation arose in the city of Danville in 1883. There was a clash between the races, and it was necessary for the white men of the city to exercise their supremacy and to strike one decisive blow in the interest of honor and peace.

They did so, and the blow was all sufficient. It settled a question which the law had not been able to settle, and settled it once for all.

eral years later in the city of New Orleans, and the people of that city dealt with it much in the same way.

Coming down to later times we may refer to the recent situation in Panama. Therefore he says: The conduct of the Federal government became unbearable, and the people of to them, but to him; not to the sisters, Panama, like the people of the Southern but to the brother. Not to Martha and States defied the Federal authorities, seceded and set up a government of their

Whether or not the people of Gaine vil e Ga., were justi led in the course they pursued we do not pretend to say, It seems to us a terrible thing that the best citizens of a town should form themselves into a mob and destroy property and run men out of the community, and the circumstance was exaggerated by the fact that the mob was led by a preacher. We have never meant to justify this eminently respectable mob; we simply employed the inc dent as an illustration. The

Stuart Monument.

The women of the South are its monument builders. Little, indeed, has been dered the whole work. The collection of the South did not propose to interfere with the Federal government. The States of the Confederacy simply exercised their constitutional right to withdraw from the Union, and, if they had been left alone, never would they have popped a gap at the Federal government.

But as a business proposition, it was a bad thing for the North to have the Bouth go out. At that time the South was purely an agricultural section, and engaged very little in manufacturing industries. She raised corton for the mills of New England. The raw cotton was sent North to be manufactured, while the South purchased nearly all of her "store goods" from the North. She was too valuable a customer to turn loose without a struggle.

More than that, the South was in favor help, and in some cases they have shouldered the whole work. The collection of

next three months, else the \$10,000 appropriation by the Legislature will be for-felted; so the countless friends of this movement should give, and give at once. The Veteran Association has worked long and faithfully and has raised much money, and now, with the aid of the la-dies, it sees the end in sight. The onvelopes in question, with enclosures, should be addressed to Mrs. N. V. Randolph. president of Richmond Campter, U. D. C., Richmond, Va.

Pay Your Poll Tax.

Our Petersburg correspondent reports that up to Friday afternoon only 270 poll taxes had been paid in that city, which means that only that number of citizens have thus far qualified to vote in the next municipal election. That is a serious situation for the Cockade City, and every effort should be made to get the voters to pay up before December

This comes as a reminder to the votors of Richmond. Our information is that the Richmond voters are doing very much better than they did last year in this respect. But that does not necessarily mean that we are doing our duty, for last year out of 22,000 poll taxes levied in this city, only 3,800 were paid before December 1st.

We are to have an important election in Richmond next June, and it is of serious concern to the community that the white voters shull pay their poll taxes before the end of this month, for all who fall to pay will be denied the priv lege of voting.

Mr. O. A. Hawkins, commissioner of revenue, says that he will list for taxation any person who applies to him during the month of November, and those who have falled thus far to be listed, will have no excuse if they find themselves deprived of the voting privilege next

orally that it will not do to defer this matter, for poll taxes are cumulative. The Constitution requires that after January 1, 1904, as a prerequisite to the right to vote, a citizen must have paid, at least six months prior to the election, all State taxes assessed or assessable against him during the three years next preceding that in which he offers to vote. It is easy to pay the tax carly as it falls due, but it will not be so easy to the poor man, when there are accumulations of three years. In this case, as in all others, the poor man should pay as he goes.

Superficial Readers.

"Most people read very superficially." True, O, Cavalier! Else you would not have charged The Times-Dispatch with 'implying flatly that all those who are opposed to the Barksdale law are those wish to buy votes and those who wish to sell votes.

Here is what The Times-Dispatch said: "The opposition in Virginia to a law prohibiting the improper use of money in elections comes from two sources from those who wish to buy votes and

from those who wish to sell votes." The only thing "implied" in this is that the persons in Virginia who are in favor of bribery in elections are those who wish to buy votes and those who wish to made by common consent, and are made sell vers. Not even the superficial Cavaller will undertake to drive a lance

As for the Barksdale law, it is defecfor the public weal. In order to have an tive and many good men are opposed to organzied society and stable government, it in its present form. But it is not because they are in favor of bribery. It is because they want a more effective

A Request.

A correspondent requests The Times-Dispatch to publish "Miss Marigold's Thanksgiving." Who will furnish the copy?

The Heroism of Faith. "Nevertheless, let us go unto Him."-

He is never too confident in His resources, nor too late in His movements. We are often mistaken in regard to our wishes and designs. We raise expectations which we cannot realize, and begin enterprises which we are unable to finish, Among men some are strong and some are weak; but the difference is only comparative. The one may foreak a larger rod than another, but wher bring them to the mast of a ship they are perfectly level. But He who speaks in righteousness is mighty to save. "He is able to save unto the uttermost,"

"Nevertheless, let us go unto him." Not Mary, but to Lazarus, "To what pur-Lazarus is dead. It is now too pose? late." It would be too late for you, but

Bright's Disease

Diahetes,

Bloating, C. Lvel, bull back Ache, Kluney Diseases, Urinary Affections cured by taking Stunrts oil and issent. The worst forms of kidney and Bladder Trouble, after every incentigent rement The worst forms of kinding site obscured it formers, after every intentient fements has tained, are always curring by taking stuart's tim and Buenu. It is a bland, disgriffing pieces and the stranges and obtained, quickly draining out every importity, heading and strengthening the kindeys, ground them like and vigor, Stuart's Gin and suche invarianty cures besit is "ease and Disortes even when the pattern this given up hope, or where they had been tapped to drain off the accumulation

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not for me. Your extremity is my opporthulty. I turn the shadow of death into the morning, and can do more than you are able to ask or think. I surprise as well as succor; and love to arrive at the place of difficulty when creatures are all withdrawn, having said, Help is not

in us. "Nevertheless, let us go unto him." But he is not only dead, but buried, and has lain in the grave four days." Can the dead praise thee? . Can they who go down into the pit hope for thy truth? What, visit a corpse in a state of putrefaction? He cannot receive thee, see what an interview will produce between death and the grave, and the resurrection and the life.

And did he go in vain? We can visi the "long home" of a friend. We can go to the grave to weep there; but woros we to attempt to open an intercourse with the inhabitant we should be laughed to scorn But Jesus said, Lazarus, come forth; and in a moment his lungs heaved, his blood liquefied and flowed again, and he came forth in the newness of life. What a journey, what a character was here! Had you met him in his way to Bethany, you would, in appearance, only have seen a man like ourselves. But had one of the disciples stepped back as soon as he had passed and said, There is Jesus of Nazareth; he is going to visit a man in his tomb; and could he have informed you of the result, would you not have followed him? Wherever I see him going I will go with him. The journey will be for his honor and my profit. He cannot move in vain. Nothing is too hard for the Lord. When the Egyptians were pressing upon them, and the Red Sea, was before them, he said "Go forward." What, into the deep? Yes, into the deep. To be drowned? No, but to go through dry-shod. They were to obey; he was to open the passage. In the first creation, 'he spake and it was done." And in the second "he calleth things that are not as though they were."

Let us never despond, but trust in him. Let his all-sufficiency encourage us with regard to others. Let those who in doing good meet with unlikely materials to work upon; let ministers who seem only preaching many of their hearers into omniputence; let parents, whose hearts are bleeding over ungody children, think of him who was taking this seemingly useless journey, and never them use means in his hame, and by taken and prayer bring min forward. The can make these dry comes live. The Son quientiers which he will

mus ice it encourage as with regard to out'serves. Am I a summer! I ought to parate. Propercia, muceu, it is us to my en and an electures; but in him is my nerp to be found. He can say to the priso see, and the dear to hear. He can make all things new, Am I a Christian Let me bring my conndence in every exigency and difficulty to his power, and say with Paul, "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is abio to keep that which I have committed to him against that day," in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us."

But says one, "My wound is incurable He will not go to the grave of my de parted hope." If he keeps away it is not because he is unable to reanimate thy departed dead, and give back the dear treasure to thine arms, but because his power is under the power of his wisdom; yea, and of his righteousness and fit us for beaven. He hencefty tells us; Not as the world given will visit the interesting spot-thy

brother, thy mother, thy child shall rise again. The period is coming when he will look down, and say to his mighty angels, "Our friend Lazarus sleepoth, but I go that I may awake him out of sleop. And lo, he descends, and the dead arise, and you embrace to part no more. Wherefore, comfort one another with these words."

Some one quarted the Louisville Courier-Journal as follows: "If the editor of the Courier-Journal, himself a public man of ilmost as much prominence as Mr. Bryan, would not, under the same circumstances, do exactly as Mr. Bryan is doing in the Bonnett will case?" Colonel Watterson's paper replied thus: "The late Mr. Tilden desired to make the editor of the Courier-Journal a legates in his will, and, in that default, to name one of his children, and, though the benefaction was urged upon him, he gratefully, but firmly, declined to permit it to be done,"

A pleasing paragraph in the Springfield Mass.) Republican tells us that "Governor Bates and party, just home from dedicating at Vicksburg the monument to Massachusetts volunteers of the Civil War, are ardent to a superlative degree in describing the hospitality of the Mississippi people whom they met. Flowers and praise and compliment prevailed to the joy of all, particularly the women of Massachusetts Governor's party. Words almost fall to set forth the harmo niousness of it all, and the degree to which both parties to the encounter were pleased."

The Graphic thinks there is no town in the State that is enjoying a greater share of prosperity than Franklin. Franklin is indeed a fine and prosperous town, and the Graphic does well to let the fact be known. A live and loyal newspaper is a blessing to any town.

Nelson county has not yet emerged from that Loving-Burdett-Webb court centempt squabble. Judge Loving has invaded the enemy's country by touching up Editor Webb in his own columns, a mighty risky thing for a judge to do.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized a favorable report on the bill giving effect to the Cuban treaty, and reciprocity is now an assured

Floyd county's boast this year is that is turkey crop can supply the Thanksgiving market of the whole State.

In its effort to meet the demands of the new Constitution Danville has gotten almost into a new man war. The question naturally arises: Who will

the holders of these Confederate bonds present their bills to? In this giorious climate of old Virginia ve are liable to have Indian summer on

the installment plan. Thanksgiving turkeys will roost high in the market stall, too high for many pocketbooks.

It is safe to wager that Colombia will not have much of a Thanksgiving Day this year.

Our Tidewater contemporaries are of the oninion that a real oyster war is the Capitol.

How will "Panaman" do for short? It's more to the point than "Hatter."

From the Church Papers. A foolish man says, "I would have you understand that I yield to no man." The wise man says, "I

The wise man says, "I STRENGTH TO have learned to yield to many men, and to the man whom I have found wiser than myself I have learned to yield many times." Character is like a bow, in the yielding of which, on proper occasions, lies its strength and usefulness. Every strong man will have times when he is able not to yield, but he will never let them so master him that he becomes not able to yield.—Sunday-School Times.

It is well that we be taught our dependence upon God. Perhaps if our
prayer was always anDEPENDENCE swered at once we
upon God. should seem rulers and
commanders in the
things of God, and forget our subordinate and dependent position. We might
even make an idol of prayer, as the
Israelites did of the brazen serpent,
and look upon our prayers as a charm and look upon our prayers as a charm or divining rod, giving us a legal claim upon the bounty of heaven. There was delay at Pentecost. The promise was clear and emphatic. But ten days were spent in earnest prayer before the bless-ing came. Delays are not denials; they are only for the discipline of our faith.

Both teachers and preachers may take a word of warning: "Thou shalf not sow thy field with min-glid seed." Be sure that there is no mingling of error, and that truth, and truth only, truth from the oracles of God, truth that is the incorruptible seed, to that which they carry in the wallet is that which they carry in the walle and drop here and there into the hear and drop here and there into the feather in personal ministry or sow broadcast from the platform or the pulpit. They make take a word of diligence also, "In the morning sow thy seed and in the evening hold not thine hand." And then a more of enourisement and hone, for "they that sow in tears shall rean teach the control of the control." in joy."-Central Presbyterian.

in joy."—Central Presbyterian.

In trace men and women think it fine to get a great deal for very little. And after vory many nearly state of the st

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AND OTHERS ON OTHER TABLES. And what's left from Monday will be on sale Tuesday-



ECONOMY STORES 311 E. BROAD. 1649 E. MAIN.

Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

The sensation of the week was the indictment in the United States Court at Omaha, of United States Senator Districts on the property and Indicating the posteriors at Is alleged that Fisher palloling a convention of next year in the postmastership and in addition put the postmastership and i accrue to surrounding property, much of which the Senator owns. It is a most unusual position for a United States senator to find himself in, but the case is of importance chiefly as showing forth the highly commercialized spirit of contemporary American politics and the logical consquences of the spoils system, as existing in the distribution of presidential postofilees by indirement of senators affiliated with the party in power.

Chicago has set its pins for both the great autonal conventions next year and to that end the business men this past week guaranteed a fund to begin the work of securing the same. It is said that President Rooseveit, for some reason not hard to guess, wants the Republican convention held in the Windy City. This gives Chicago a running start in the race for that body and then besides she has a way of getting whatever her hustling people start out for.

John D. Rockfeller is credited with owning about one-third of the \$100,000,000 smtock of the Standard Oil Company, and his share in the 4 per cent dividend of the year, just made available, would then amount to nearly \$15,000,000.

Hot Springs, (our Virginia Hot Springs) in ow receiving about as much attention in some papers as Oyster Bay does in July and August. The reason for this development of the political importance of Hot Springs is that Charles F. Murphy, of New York, is now a guest there. He is the Tammany boss, who carries in his vest noglest the patronage to be dispensed vest pocket the patronage to be dispensed by the McClellan regime in New York An interesting case was decided in the

An interesting case was decided in the Canadian courts last week and now we know how the courts across the border regard trades unions. The city of Toronto recently called for bids for firements clothing, and the lowest competitor was the Crown Tailoring Company. The contract, however, was awarded at a higher price to a concern using the union label. Thereupon the Crown Tailoring Company obtained an injunction. In rendering a judgment, Chancellor Boyd declared that in issuing its specifications the city could not demand the use of any particular union label, and thus discriminate sgainst certain classes of laborers who might be as capable as those entitled to use the label. The true test of ability, he held, is not membership in a union. The free delivery service, which was

scinetime ago transferred from the tureau of the first assistant post-master-general to the control eneral to the control of Assistant Postmaster-General master-general to the control of Fourth Assistant Postmastar-General Bristow, in order to facilitate the work of the scandal investigation, will remain as it is, and the office of superintendent of free delivery, formerly held by August W. Machon, now under indictment August W. Macton, now under indiciment for bribery and conspiracy to defraud, will be abolished. Acting Superintendent Waters, of the salary and allowance dislon, formerly presided over by George W. Beavers, also under indictment with State Senator Green, of New York, will be appointed superintendent at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

of \$4.000 a year.

The report of the bureau of statistics on the country's foreign trade in October was made public last week. The total merchandise exports for the month, \$100, \$270,000, are the largest on record, with the single exception of October, 1800, when they amounted to \$183,389,680. Their size was wholly due to agricultural exports, particularly of cotton. The total merchandise imports for the month amounted to \$31,33,005, which was little changed from \$59,000, which was little changed from \$59,000, The excess of exports over imports was \$18,439,051. Gold coin and buillon were exported during the anouth to the amount of \$352,177, the imports being \$5,015,635, or an excess over exports of \$1,652,479. imports being \$5,015,0 exports of \$1,663,479.

The Pennsylvania Rallroad Company has begun the Dianting of a future forest of 50,600 young locust trees for the purpose of providing rallroad ties. Three iarms near Conewago, comprising 800 acres of land, which the company bought some time ago, will be used for the planting. Experts in forestry say that the en-

terprise of the company will eventually save it thousands of dollars.

There comes a report from Washington, which is of some importance if it be true. It is to the effect that just previous to Colonel Bryan's departure for Europe he and Mr. Towne and several other Democratic of their way of thinking held a

The Democratic Senators at Washingtor held a caucus-last week on the Panama canal question, at which the fact was developed that several of these senators do not intend to support the scheme of refusing to ratify the new Panama canal treaty simply because it happens to be an administration measure, and, it is said, they will not oppose any scheme looking to the insistance that a further effort be made to secure the Nicaragua route. Among the senators who are said to be of this way of thinking and who intend to act accordingly are Mr. Martin, of Virginia; Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, and Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina.

The Methodist Conference, of Virginia which has just closed its annual session, took a decided stand on a question concerning the school system of the State which may have some elect of the structure of the structu for institutions that the first tion. Their contention is that providing tion. Their contention by the State at the University and other schools under control brings these institutions in control brings these institutions in com-petition with the educational institutions of the churches in a way that was never intended and that is not to the best in-terest of the people. They ask other church bodies to join in their effort to change these things speedily.

change these things speedily.

The Actors' National Protective Association has just taken a step which, it euccessful, will go far toward abolishing an evil of which decent people have a right to complain. It is in the form of a petition to the Aemrican Federation of Labor, now in session in Boston, and asks the assistance of that powerful hody in the effort to prevent the employment of ex-criminals in sensational plays or for purposes of exhibition. The intention is to do away with a common and very demoralizing sensationalism, which, as much as anything, has brought discredit upon the theatre. Now if the discriminating public will arise in its might and compel the theatre managers to keep the exqugilists off the stage, we may hope for some real reform.

F. S. W.

Personal and General.

T. P. Buckingnam, a freshman in the University of California, although totally blind, has been chosen a member of the debating toam that is to dobate with the sophomores of the university in their annual contest at Berkeley next District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is so vehement in his disapproval of grafting that he would not permit a physician to graft an ear on a patient's

William C. Whitney makes announcement that in accordance with plans formed some time ago, he has decided to retire from racing in England and early next month will sell the horses he has he d in that country for the past four

There are now somewhat over 100,000 students in our colleges, universities and technical schools, and somewhat over 50,000 students in our professional schools of theology, law and medicine.

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